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of continuing to increase the United States Navy at the present rate. And that we send such formal protest to our representatives in Congress.'

"This resolution was proposed and ably supported by Colonel Davidson, a veteran of the Civil War. The question of military expenditure was freely discussed by the men for three-quarters of an hour. It was after both sides had been presented fairly that the above resolution was passed by such a large majority.

"Judging from the sentiment expressed by this cosmopolitan group, your constituents in St. Paul, at least, wish you to raise your voice against the bill providing for two new first-class battleships, which will be introduced in this session of Congress."

That two hundred and eighty out of three hundred men, at a Sunday afternoon Y. M. C. A. meeting, after full discussion, should have joined in such a protest as the above against further increase of the navy is unusually significant. It is probable that the sentiment of opposition to further naval increase is nearly as great in the other cities of the nation as in St. Paul, if it could only properly be drawn out. We hope that every important Y. M. C. A. in the nation will at once follow the example of the St. Paul Association and enter its immediate protest against the further increase of the navy.

News from the Field.

When the German Ambassador to Great Britain, Count Metternich, visited Manchester in the middle of November, to attend the Jubilee celebration of the Schiller Club, the Manchester Peace and Arbitration League presented to him the following address:

"The Manchester Peace and Arbitration League wish to take the opportunity of the visit of your Excellency to Manchester to express to your Excellency their high respect for his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany and the German nation, and to say that they cherish the hope and belief that the friendship between the British people and their cousins, the German people, will ever continue, and that the two nations will always work together for the maintenance of the peace and progress of the world."

To this address Count Metternich responded:

"Peace and goodwill amongst nations is the object which your society has in view. That is happily also an object which our respective governments and sovereigns are striving for. [Cheers.] I see in you, Mr. Nuttall, and your society powerful contributors to the desired good. I thank you much for your address."

The peace workers of Holland are considering plans for the organization of a great international exhibition at The Hague in 1913 to celebrate the opening of the Carnegie Palace of Peace. Work on the building has already been begun and is progressing as rapidly as could be expected.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Winthrop Centre, Me., has just published the twenty-second annual report of the Peace and Arbitration Department of the National W. C. T. U., of which she is Superintendent. The work of the De-

partment has been well maintained along its various lines in most of the twenty-eight States in which there are State organizations. Reports of the State organizations are included in her summary. Mrs. Bailey finds much encouragement in the general growth of peace sentiment among the masses, and in the efforts of the many organizations working for the cause. She recommends to all her State and local superintendents to try to secure in her State a court to settle labor disputes, as has been done in Maine, to make strong efforts to secure the observance of Peace Sunday, to make a special study of the immense monetary waste of war, its demoralizing influence, its effect, in the deterioration of the race, and its inadequacy to secure justice.

The Pennsylvania Peace Society held its seventy-third annual meeting in the Young Friends Auditorium, Philadelphia, on December 8. Much stress was laid by a number of the speakers on the education of the children in the principles of peace. The secretary announced that with this end in view thousands of copies of songs and poems had been distributed in the schools. The principal speakers were Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden of Boston and Mlle. Veer de Vere of Paris. It was decided to have the society coöperate in holding peace medal contests in the schools. The election of officers resulted in the selection of Judge William N. Ashman as honorary president, Elwood Roberts, president, Miss Arabella Carter, secretary, and Samuel W. Fretz, treasurer.

Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State and first Vice-President of the American Peace Society, recently delivered, at Richmond, Ind., a notable address, in which he showed that the majority of armed conflicts are not unavoidable; that the wars of the past, particularly those of our own country, have been largely unreasonable and futile; that no war is inevitable, and that a permanent international tribunal of arbitration, which is both feasible and desirable, will be able, when backed by public sentiment, to settle all disputes that may arise among nations.

The new Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, the outcome of the permanent executive committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Peace Congress held in 1908, was formally launched on December 23, at the City Club, Philadelphia. The officers chosen are Thomas Raeburn White, president; Justice William P. Potter and Henry C. Niles, vice-presidents; Prof. William I. Hull, secretary; and thirty directors, among whom are Joshua L. Baily, William P. Wilson, Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, George Burnham, Jr., Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer and other prominent Pennsylvania men and women.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference last May, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the conference, has appointed the following committee of ten to consider the matter of the more perfect organization and consolidation of the peace forces of the country: Elihu Root, Andrew Carnegie, Albert K. Smiley, Benjamin F. Trueblood, President E. D. Warfield, Lyman Abbott, Edwin D. Mead, Dean George W. Kirchwey, Dr. James Brown Scott, President Nicholas Murray Butler.

The December quarterly report of the American Branch of the International Conciliation Association

states that since the last report three important documents have been published and distributed, namely: "The United States and Spain," by Martin Hume; "The American Public School as a Factor in International Conciliation," by Myra Kelly; and "Cecil Rhodes and his Scholars as Factors in International Conciliation." The Association has in hand for publication during this and the next two months "The East and the West," by Seth Low; "The United States and Germany," by Judge Von Lewinski; and "The Moral Equivalent for War," by Prof. William James.

Brevities.

. . . In his annual report, made public on December 1, the Secretary of War, J. M. Dickinson, gives his estimates for the War Department for the coming fiscal year at \$95,825,399, about \$8,000,000 less than was appropriated for the present fiscal year.

. . . The treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and Portugal, first concluded in 1904, has been renewed for another period of five years.

. . . A "German-American Evening" was held in Berlin early in November. Admiral Von Koester, who was the principal speaker, gave an account of his visit to the United States to attend the Hudson-Fulton celebration, which, he declared, became a festival of international peace and goodwill. He was glad to find that the Americans believed in the peaceful intentions of Germany.

. . . It is reported that the school children of Tokyo have adopted a resolution in which they declare that they will never raise a sword against the United States and that they will emulate the example of the boys and girls in the public schools of America. This information has been given by Masuji Miyakawa, who has come to this country to lecture in our large cities in order to dispel all thought of war between Japan and this country.

. . . Señor C. R. Laretta, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, who has been asked by Venezuela to serve as arbitrator at The Hague in the dispute between that country and the United States, has declined to accept the position, as he is unable to leave Buenos Ayres for so long a time.

. . . A new and much enlarged edition of Thomas Willing Balch's "The New Cyneas of Eméric Crucé" (*Le Nouveau Cynée*) has been published by Allen, Lane & Scott of Philadelphia. The former work, published nine years ago, contained less than a hundred pages; this edition covers 363 pages, and probably brings together all the information attainable about this somewhat obscure French scholar, who, in 1623, proposed the establishment at Venice of an assembly of ambassadors of all the nations of the world, who should arrange in a peaceful way international disputes. This was the first practical proposal of an international tribunal of arbitration, and has much historic interest as a forerunner of the present Hague Court. The work contains the original French text, reprinted from the original edition of 1623, together with an English translation and an Introduction, in which

Mr. Balch points out the influence of the *Nouveau Cynée* on the development of international arbitration.

. . . The Edward Berwick peace prize contest at Leeland Stanford University, California, on November 30, seems to have been an occasion of more than usual interest at the big Pacific Coast university. There were five speakers in the contest. The orations were all of very nearly equal merit.

. . . Mrs. Prof. Burt G. Wilder, Cornell University, recently gave a very instructive address before the Ithaca Woman's Club on the subject of International Peace. She laid special emphasis on the duties and power of women in promoting the cause of peace and the abolition of war. The ladies of the Club showed much interest.

. . . Sir Baden-Powell's suggestion that British employers of labor should give preference to Boy Scouts has been protested against by the National Union of Clerks, as "an insidious and pernicious interference by the military party in the sphere of industrial and commercial labor." The new Boy-Scout promoters in Great Britain are among the most crafty and mischievous of the internal enemies of the country.

. . . An important address on International Arbitration was given by Chief Justice Joseph B. Moore of the Supreme Court of Michigan before the Business Men's Class of the First Congregational Church of Detroit, Mich., on Sunday, December 12. The address was given in the auditorium of the church in order to accommodate the large number of persons who desired to hear. Justice Moore, who has been for some years a prominent figure in the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, believes that though history has been full of wars, and the loss of life and treasure incalculable, yet the prophecy that men will beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks is sure to come true. Peace has already won so many victories, arbitration has proved so often its practicability, the Hague Conferences have accomplished so much, that the time is sure to come when the nations will follow this better way instead of continuing the barbarous methods of the past. He declares that if the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia would enter into a general treaty of obligatory arbitration, the expense of these nations on armaments could at once be cut in two, and the day of universal peace would then be not far away. We wish every business men's class and organization in Michigan could hear Justice Moore's great plea.

Tenebrae.

BY NEWTON MACKINTOSH.

Lord, long with terrors fraught,
Who graciously has brought
Our nation, that was nought,
From more to more;
Lead up, we deeply pray,
From battle's brutish way;
Breed in us, night and day,
The hate of war.